

Psalms 41:4

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

I said, LORD, be merciful unto me: heal my soul; for I have sinned against thee.

Analysis

I said, LORD, be merciful unto me: heal my soul; for I have sinned against thee. This verse marks a dramatic shift from describing the blessed life (v.1-3) to confessing personal sin and pleading for divine mercy. The psalmist moves from third-person observation about the righteous to first-person confession of his own need. This transition reveals humility—even while speaking of God's blessing on those who consider the poor, David acknowledges his own moral failure and dependence on divine grace.

"I said" (ani amarti, אָנִי אָמַרְתִּי) introduces direct speech, emphasizing personal testimony. The perfect tense indicates completed action: "I have said," "I said." This suggests a crisis moment when David cried out to God, now being recounted. The first-person pronoun (ani) is emphatic: "I myself said."

"LORD, be merciful unto me" (Yahweh choneni, יְהוָה חֲנֻנִי) is urgent plea for divine favor. Chanan means to be gracious, show favor, have mercy, extend grace. The imperative form is direct appeal: "Be gracious to me!" "Show mercy to me!" This is covenant language—appealing to Yahweh's character as "merciful and gracious, longsuffering, and abundant in goodness and truth" (Exodus 34:6). The cry acknowledges inability to merit favor, appealing solely to divine grace.

"Heal my soul" (refa nafshi, רִפְּאֵה נַפְשִׁי) uses medical metaphor for spiritual restoration. Rafa means to heal, cure, restore to health. Nafshi (my soul, my inner self) encompasses the entire person—mind, will, emotion, spirit. Sin is disease

requiring divine healing. This recalls Psalm 103:3: "[the LORD] who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases." Spiritual sickness needs supernatural cure that only God can provide.

"For I have sinned against thee" (ki chatati lak, כִּי חָטֵאתִי לָךְ) provides the reason for needing mercy and healing. Chata means to miss the mark, go wrong, sin. The perfect tense acknowledges completed action with ongoing consequences: "I have sinned." The prepositional phrase "against thee" (lak) is crucial—sin is ultimately against God, not merely against moral code, society, or other people. David echoes his confession in Psalm 51:4 after his adultery with Bathsheba and murder of Uriah: "Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight."

This confession transforms the psalm from moral instruction about caring for the poor to personal testimony of human frailty and divine mercy. David, who teaches others about righteousness, acknowledges his own need for grace. This prevents self-righteousness and maintains humble dependence on God's mercy.

Historical Context

This verse resonates with David's history of moral failure. Despite being "a man after God's own heart" (1 Samuel 13:14), David committed grievous sins: adultery with Bathsheba, murder of Uriah, numbered the people in prideful census (2 Samuel 24), failed to discipline his sons. Yet David's distinguishing characteristic was not sinlessness but repentance—when confronted, he acknowledged sin and pleaded for mercy.

Psalm 51, written after Nathan's confrontation about Bathsheba, provides extended confession paralleling this verse: "Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy lovingkindness... Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin... Against thee, thee only, have I sinned" (Psalm 51:1-4). David's kingship didn't exempt him from moral accountability; his power made his sins more consequential, affecting entire nation.

The understanding of sin as ultimately against God, regardless of human victims, reflects covenant theology. When Joseph resisted Potiphar's wife, he declared:

"How then can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?" (Genesis 39:9). All sin violates God's character, law, and purposes, making Him the primary offended party. This doesn't minimize harm to human victims but recognizes sin's vertical dimension—rebellion against Creator, rejection of His authority, violation of His holiness.

The metaphor of sin as disease requiring healing appears throughout Scripture. Isaiah 1:5-6 describes Israel: "the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint. From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores." Jeremiah 8:22 asks: "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there? why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?"

Jesus identified Himself as the divine Physician: "They that are whole have no need of the physician, but they that are sick: I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance" (Mark 2:17). His healing miracles demonstrated both physical and spiritual restoration, often pronouncing forgiveness alongside physical healing (Mark 2:5-11).

For believers, this verse models appropriate response to conviction of sin: immediate, honest confession directly to God, acknowledgment of sin's true nature as offense against Him, and appeal to His mercy rather than our merit. 1 John 1:9 promises: "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

Related Passages

1 Corinthians 13:4 — Characteristics of love

1 John 4:8 — God is love

Study Questions

1. Why does David acknowledge sin immediately after teaching about caring for the poor? How does this prevent self-righteousness?

2. What does it mean that all sin is ultimately 'against God' even when it primarily harms other people?
3. How is sin like a disease, and why does this metaphor emphasize our need for divine healing rather than self-improvement?
4. What is the relationship between confessing sin and experiencing God's healing? Is confession merely admission of wrongdoing or something deeper?
5. How does David's pattern of acknowledging sin and seeking mercy provide a model for contemporary believers dealing with moral failure?

Interlinear Text

אָנִי	אָ מִרְתִּי	יְהוָה	חַנּוּן נִי	רִפְּאֵה	נַפְשִׁי	כִּי
H589	I said	LORD	be merciful	unto me heal	my soul	H3588
	H559	H3068	H2603	H7495	H5315	

חָטָא אֶתִּי	לָךְ:
for I have sinned	H0
H2398	

Additional Cross-References

Psalms 103:3 (Parallel theme): Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases;

Psalms 147:3 (Parallel theme): He healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds.

Psalms 32:5 (Sin): I acknowledged my sin unto thee, and mine iniquity have I not hid. I said, I will confess my transgressions unto the LORD; and thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin. Selah.